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other place under the control of Customs, the port director shall require the importer to execute a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.62 of this chapter.

[T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17470, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 84-152, 49 FR 29374, July 20, 1984; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41186, Oct. 19, 1984; T.D. 93-6, 58 FR 5606, Jan. 22, 1993]

§151.8 Examination after assembly.

- (a) Application by importer. Upon application by the importer, machinery, altars, shrines, and other articles which must be set up or assembled prior to examination may be examined at the mill, factory, or other suitable place after being assembled.
- (b) Conditions applicable. The importer shall comply with the conditions set forth in §151.7 (b) through (d). The port director may also require that a deposit be made of the estimated additional expense. The packages need not be corded and sealed in accordance with §151.7(a), but the port director may make such preliminary examination as he deems necessary to identify the merchandise with the invoice.
- (c) Removal of merchandise and notification of assembly. After the bond required by §151.7(d) has been filed and any necessary preliminary examination has been made, the port director may permit the merchandise to be removed to the place at which it is to be assembled for examination. Within 90 days after such removal, unless an extension has been applied for and granted by the port director, the importer shall notify the port director that the merchandise has been assembled and is ready for examination, whereupon final examination shall be made.

§151.9 Immediate transportation entry delivered outside port limits.

When merchandise covered by an immediate transportation entry has been authorized by the port director to be delivered to a place outside a port of entry as provided for in §18.11(c) of this chapter, the provisions of §151.7 shall be complied with to the same extent as if the merchandise had been delivered to the port of entry, and then authorized to be examined elsewhere than at

the public stores, wharf, or other place under the control of Customs.

§151.10 Sampling.

When necessary, the port director may obtain samples of merchandise for appraisement, classification, or other official purposes. Samples shall be taken by Customs or a commercial gauger approved in accordance with §151.13. Samples shall be marked to ensure identification and retained according to established policies.

[T.D. 87-39, 52 FR 9787, Mar. 26, 1987]

§151.11 Request for samples or additional examination packages after release of merchandise.

If the port director requires samples or additional examination packages of merchandise which has been released from Customs custody, he shall send the importer a written request, on Customs Form 28, Request for Information, or other appropriate form, to submit the necessary samples or packages. If the request is not promptly complied with, the port director may make a demand under the bond for the return of the necessary merchandise to Customs custody in accordance with §141.113 of this chapter.

[T.D. 73–175, 38 FR 17470, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 75–152, 40 FR 27444, June 30, 1975; T.D. 84–213, 49 FR 41186, Oct. 19, 1984]

§151.12 [Reserved]

§151.13 Commercial gaugers and commercial laboratories.

Commercial gaugers are commercial organizations and individuals who measure, gauge, or sample merchandise. (The term ''public gauger'' has been used to denote a type of commercial gauger dealing mainly with petroleum and petroleum products. "Public gaugers" are commercial gaugers and are subject to the regulations in part 151.) Commercial laboratories are commercial organizations and individuals who analyze merchandise, i.e., determine its composition and/or characteristics through laboratory analysis. Commercial gaugers may own and operate commercial laboratories and vice versa. They may be approved or accredited, respectively, as a single organization, but each part of the organization